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### A TROPICAL TYPE OF ACRIDIAN NEW TO THE UNITED STATES.

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Professor T. D. A. Cockerell sent me last May from New Mexico a pair of Acridians of a type wholly new to me, apparently belonging to a new genus, and even forming a group apart, intermediate between the tropical American *Aleuæ* and *Vilernæ* in that the fastigium of the vertex is deeply channeled and the hind femora are slender with the superior carina smooth; unlike the species in both these groups the tegmina are abbreviated and lateral. Unfortunately I have few species of either of these groups with which to compare it and must depend largely upon the tables and diagnoses of Stål and Brunner. It bears a superficial resemblance to a Pyrgomorphid, but is a true Acridian. The genus and species are described below.

#### **Clematodes** (*κλήμα, εἶδος*), gen. nov.

Body elongate. Head porrect; face oblique, bent inward, the deeply channeled fastigium of the vertex protruding beyond the eye by more than half (♂) or nearly the whole of (♀) the width of the eye, paraboloid in front, with large triangular, somewhat elongate lateral foveolæ, facing upward and outward, their plane at right angles with the tempora, the inner margin arcuate; frontal costa narrow, subequal, deeply sulcate with carinate margins, percurrent, widening a little below; lateral carinæ of the face prominent, scarcely divergent below; eyes rather large, prominent, especially in the male, ovate, oblique or obliquely subvertical; antennæ stout and thick, not so long as head and pronotum together, tapering (especially in female) from base to a rather blunt apex, triquetral nearly throughout, punctate. Pronotum compressed-cylindrical, feebly enlarging from in front backward, multicarinate, the front margin slightly raised to embrace the head, the hind margin distinctly and angularly emarginate, the lateral lobes considerably longer than deep, with nearly straight and nearly horizontal lower margin, and roundly continuous with the disk; prozona nearly (♀) or quite (♂) twice as long as metazona, the sulci distinct and percurrent, the anterior sulcus crossing only the disk. Prosternal spine moderate, tri-

quetral, blunt, especially in female; mesosternal lobes subquadrate, rounded at inner apical margin, separated by their own width (♀) or by less than that (♂); metasternal lobes subattaching (♂) or distinctly separated (♀). Tegmina slender lanceolate, lateral, with prominent longitudinal veins, reaching the third abdominal segment. Fore and middle legs rather short; hind legs long and rather slender, the hind femora tapering very regularly, not very strongly compressed, with smooth superior carina and bluntly acuminate genicular lobes, angulate mesially beneath; hind tibiae pilose, with 8-9 spines on either margin, the apical spine wanting on the outer side, the margins rounded. Abdomen compressed, elongate, tapering, multicarinate.

**Clematodes larreae** (Cock. sp.), sp. nov.

Gray of the exact tint of the stems of *Larrea* on which it was found, the gray everywhere made up of black and white marbling in little long oval patches largely lost in desiccation, pallid beneath; eyes with the same marbling in life; after death the whole becomes fuscous, irregularly and feebly mottled with testaceous, all the elevated parts black. Fastigium of vertex carinate in front, the vertex also with a median carina which extends forward nearly to the front border of the eyes, and is bordered by a smooth space, and this by a heavily punctate band posterior to the hinder extremity of the lateral carinate margins of the fastigium, which are just above the middle of the eyes. Pronotum rugose by longitudinal rugae in which a median carina is easily distinguishable and a number of broken subordinate carinae, both on disk and lateral lobes. Tegmina extending to just beyond the base of the hind legs. Hind femora extending posteriorly a little beyond tip of abdomen, mottled and with obscure fuscous fasciation, the lighter colors principally above, the inferior sulcus bright crimson (♀), or orange (♂), the latter fading to luteous after death.

Length of body, ♂, 21 mm., ♀, 37 mm., antennae, ♂, 7 mm., ♀, 8 mm.; hind femora, ♂, 12 mm., ♀, 15 mm.

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Messilla Park, N. Mex., May 22, T. D. A. Cockerell.

"I was yesterday afternoon," writes Mr. Cockerell, "on my back under a *Larrea* bush, watching the great red-eyed bees visit the flowers. As I looked up it gradually dawned upon me that there was something Orthopterous on one of the *Larrea* stems, and taking hold of it, it proved to be a ♂ and ♀ in copulation of a species of *Acridiinae* exactly mimicking in color the stems of the *Larrea*. This was particularly interesting, as we have already *Boottettix argentatus* confined to the *Larrea* (Bruner gives the food plant wrong) and exactly resembling the foliage; and now here is a species like the stems."

I have introduced into my description the notes on the color of the living insect given me by Mr. Cockerell in a brief description of the species, and have adopted his specific name.